

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



887

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name H. Thiessen Pickle Company

other names/site number Ak-Sar-Ben Beef Company; NeHSI #: DO09:0108-024

### 2. Location

street & number 3101 S 24<sup>th</sup> Street

N/A not for publication

city or town Omaha

N/A vicinity

state Nebraska code NE county Douglas code 055 zip code 68108

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this  nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Michael J. Karl SHPO 25 OCT 2011  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Lucia M. Clelland 12-13-2011  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box.)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Processing

VACANT/NOT IN USE

INDUSTRY: Processing Plant

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

No Style

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Synthetic

other:

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The H. Thiessen Pickle Company building was designed by Harvey C. Peterson and constructed in 1933. The two-story, vernacular, industrial processing plant is located at 3101 South 24<sup>th</sup> Street, along one of the main streets connecting Omaha and South Omaha, and at the end of a former spur for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy (CB&Q) Railroad. Its adjacency to both the railroad and the paved streets was important for shipping raw materials in and processed goods out. A concrete loading platform on the north façade alongside the rail spur made loading and unloading convenient.

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### **Narrative Description**

#### Original Design

The building was originally designed as a modest Art Deco industrial building with decorative pilasters and other Art Deco features. However, when sent out for bid, the project included at least 17 alternates, of which 11 were taken. Those taken included:

- #3: Omitting the brick floor on the east half of the first floor
- #5: Omitting screens for various windows
- #7: Omitting floor hardener for the basement and second floors
- #9: Changing the south and west foundation walls from solid concrete to 4" brick with 8" structural clay tile back-up
- #10: Changing the partition wall construction in the basement from 8" to 4" structural clay tile
- #11A: Changing the roof to a concrete pan system
- #11B: Reducing the second floor live load by 50 lbs
- #13: Eliminating the brick pilasters and stone pilaster caps on the north and west facades; exposing the concrete columns and spandrel beams instead
- #14: Reducing the parapet wall to 9" from 13" high
- #16: Changing all exterior walls from 13" of solid brick to 4" brick exterior over 4" structural clay tile
- and #17: Changing the elevator sills to lugs

Of these, the most noticeable, is number 13. Consequently, when the building was actually constructed, the Art Deco design features were generally abandoned and the building was constructed as a vernacular industrial building with an Art Deco door surround at the South 24<sup>th</sup> street entrance.

#### Construction Overview

The original 92'x80' rectangular building was constructed with the longer dimension along South 24<sup>th</sup> Street. It utilized masonry in-fill panels with a post and beam concrete structure. All of the floors were constructed with concrete and have floor drains. The concrete roof structure is covered with a synthetic roof, consisting of tar and gravel.

The 40'x75', 1960s addition was constructed with its longer dimension along Spring Street. It utilized load-bearing, concrete masonry unit walls, which support a steel truss roof system. The basement has a dirt floor, while the first floor is concrete.

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Exterior

*Front (West façade)*

The primary (west) façade of the building along South 24<sup>th</sup> Street consists of five window bays between six concrete piers reaching two stories in height. These piers are met by three concrete structural beams that signify the first and second floors, as well as the roof line. Between the exposed concrete structural members are walls of tan/red brick. Beneath the lowest beam lies a series of small basement windows openings. Grouped in pairs, these openings run along the entire façade except at the second bay from the north. According to the original construction documents, there were never basement windows within this bay. In the 1960s, the basement windows were in-filled with tan/yellow brick. On the first and second stories in the two north bays are seven windows. All windows in the northernmost bay, and the lower window in the adjacent bay, have been replaced with aluminum double hung sashes. The top two windows in the second bay from the north are original steel windows. Additionally, the remaining three bays of the upper story contain their original, paired steel sash windows. First floor windows in the center and south bays, however, have been filled in with lighter-colored brick panels. All original steel windows have their outside panes fixed and a hopper window in the center. The window openings have rowlock brick sills and utilize the horizontal concrete structural bands as lintels. Above the highest horizontal band of concrete is a brick parapet.

Located within the second bay from the north facade is the main entrance into the building. The design details for the main entrance were the only portion of the original Art Deco design to be constructed. This canopy and stonework, which surround the front door, remain intact. The stonework utilizes a ziggurat design and the door is shaded by a flat, iron canopy.

At the north end of this façade, the end of the loading platform is exposed. Steps are built into the historic concrete platform, leading to a non-historic masonry concrete block enclosure around the first floor.

*Side (North façade)*

The north façade is divided into two sections, the original 1933 façade, and the 1960s freezer addition to the rear of the building. The original north façade was designed to accommodate shipping. Its key feature continues to be an elevated concrete loading platform, the base of which is original. All three windows in the base of the loading platform were in-filled at an unknown time. It appears that at some point after 1965, when shipping methods switched from railroads to semi-tractor trucks, the loading platform was covered with a ribbed metal awning hung from exposed concrete structure by tie-rods. Later, the loading platform was enclosed with concrete masonry unit walls to provide a secure location for shipping and receiving. Four punched openings with modern roll-up garage doors and rubber bumpers below provided access onto the loading platform.

Above this non-historic enclosure, the second story of the 1933 building façade remains exposed. It is divided into four bays by five concrete piers. Similar to the primary façade, concrete structural bands intersect the piers at the second floor and roof line levels. Within the brick wall panels of the second floor, the original steel windows are extant. The east bay contains two pairs of window units that are each 5 lite units wide, while the adjacent bay contains a pair of window units that are 3 lite units wide and a single window 4 units wide. The second bay from the west contains a single door opening which has been in-filled with tan/yellow brick and a pair of windows matching those in the bay to the east. The west bay contains two window units that are each 4 units wide. The center of each original window on this façade contains a hopper unit surrounded by fixed panes. Above the brick parapet in the second bay from the east, the brick clad elevator machine room is visible.

To the east of the original structure and flush with its north façade is the 1960s freezer addition. Extending to the alley on the east and almost equal in height to the original building's roofline concrete structural band, this façade is an unbroken expanse of painted concrete masonry units.

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*Side (South façade)*

This is the most consistent façade and can be described in two sections, the original 1933 section and the 1960s freezer addition. The 1933 portion of the facade complements the main (west) façade of the building and shares similar features. There are five structural concrete piers intersecting with three concrete horizontal beams at the first and second floor levels and the roofline. Tan/red bricks continue to be used as the primary material between the exposed structural elements along this façade. The piers create 4 bays. At the second story, each bay has paired 15-light steel sash windows. All of these windows have their outside panes fixed and a hopper window in the center. The building originally had the same window pattern at the first floor level. However, these window openings have been in-filled with red brick, an alteration that likely occurred in the 1960's when the building was purchased by Ak-Sar-Ben Beef. Basement windows were also grouped in pairs within each bay. However, these too have been filled in with concrete blocks over time.

The 1960's concrete masonry unit addition makes up the remainder of this façade. On this façade, the addition is set back approximately fifty feet from the plane of the original building.

*Rear (East façade)*

The design and finishes of the 1933 south façade, including the pattern of extant and in-filled windows, continues around to the rear (east) side of the 1933 building. Due to the 1960s addition, only the south 3 bays are exposed today. Within each of the first floor in-filled windows is a later, smaller infill of concrete masonry units. A chimney extends up through the roof alongside the original building at the second bay of from the north. Structural concrete support brackets extend from the columns on this façade at each floor level in preparation for the structural tie-in of phase two, which was never constructed.

The east façade of the 1960s freezer addition is composed of an exposed, poured-in-place concrete foundation with a two-story tall, painted, concrete masonry unit wall above. Due to grade changes around the building, this façade has four punched openings at the basement level; two modern, painted, steel roll-up garage doors and two pedestrian doors. At the top, two scupper holes allow water to drain through the parapet and off the roof into rain gutters that cross the façade to the garage at the north side of the building.

Interior

*Basement*

A vast majority of the 1933 basement is open space with concrete columns on a concrete slab. The basement is divided into four, east/west structural bays and five bays running north/south. An additional narrow bay provides space under the north loading dock. This bay is divided into 3 spaces, of which the center and west space have concrete floors and the east space has a dirt floor. Openings in the interior masonry wall provide access from each of these spaces to the 1933 basement. A stairwell is located in the second bay from the north along the west wall and provides access to all floors. In the second bay from the west along the north wall is an elevator that stops on each floor, including the basement. The original boiler room is situated in the northeastern corner of the basement. Outside the main footprint of the original building is a chimney wrapped in fire brick that continues to the roof. During the 1960's a new mechanical room was constructed with concrete masonry units and placed in the southeast corner of the basement. An additional storage room was created by enclosing the second bay from the south along the west wall with concrete masonry units during this time. Since construction, all of the basement windows have been in-filled with brick panels or concrete blocks.

The 1960s addition is attached to the east wall at the two northernmost bays and stretches directly east. The exterior walls are exposed poured-in-place concrete. Three concrete masonry unit walls, running east to west over a dirt floor, travel through the entire addition and divide it evenly into fourths. Each wall has an opening at one end; however, the middle wall's opening is on the opposite end, creating a maze like experience. Along the east wall are two overhead garage doors and two pedestrian doors for egress.

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### *First Floor*

The interior of the 1933 building is divided into four structural bays running east/west and five bays running north/south. The loading platform is located along the north side of the original 1933 building. A majority of the 1933 first floor space has an exposed concrete ceiling structure supported by concrete columns, which align with those found in the basement. Red quarry tile covers a concrete slab floor, which slopes slightly towards the east wall. Along the east wall is a built-in concrete gutter and three floor drains. Based on the original drawings, wood storage tanks, furnished and installed by the owner, once stood over this gutter. In the late 1960s, a meat conveyor system was added for Ak-San-Ben Beef. Today, the conveyance portion of the system has been removed, but the steel beams and hooks that it hung from remain in place. On the opposite (west) side is the historic poured-in-place concrete stairwell that provides access to the floors above and below. Two doorways are located in the stairwell, one into the open space and one into an office in northwest corner of the building. This original office space consists of two smaller rooms flanking a longer room. In the late 1960s, an additional space was added to enlarge the office and provide an enclosed waiting room. Double doors allow for immediate access to this waiting area from the enclosed loading platform. Connected to the east wall of the waiting room is the original freight elevator shaft.

To the east of the main building is the first floor of the late 1960s rear addition, which served Ak-Sar-Ben Beef as cold storage. A separate room exists in the northeastern corner for freezer storage. The walls of both rooms are exposed concrete masonry units, with an exposed concrete floor and steel web trusses above.

### *Second Floor*

The interior on the second floor is divided into four structural bays running east/west and five bays running north/south. Most of the space has an exposed concrete structural system with concrete columns. The stairwell continues up to this level from the floor below. Originally, men's and women's bathrooms were located in the northwestern corner. Now, two offices that open into the east/west hall span between the northwest wall and elevator. On the opposite side of the hallway are three rooms, a hallway, an office, and conference room. The offices extend no further eastward than the elevator and one bay south of the stairwell. These rooms were constructed of modern studs walls finished with painted gypsum board and remain shorter in height. A small storage room was created in the southwest corner using the same construction method.

### Integrity

The H. Thiessen Pickle Company building retains a sufficient level of integrity to illustrate its association with local processing industries and to represent industrial buildings in the Near South neighborhood. Although the industrial buildings to the west have been replaced with a modern strip mall and the houses immediately to the south have been replaced by a Walgreens, the wider mixed-use commercial and residential neighborhood remains intact, allowing this building to continue to speak to a time when this corner hummed with industrial activity. The building has maintained its location on the property as well as its overall form and materials, including the loading platform, steel windows, concrete columns, and brick facades. As a surviving remnant of the Near South's once vital industrial landscape, the building still conveys its original feeling. A historical contemporary would recognize the building if he/she were to walk by it today.

### Future Plans

In the future, the first and second floors will be rehabilitated and converted into thirty two affordable housing units. The basement will include a leasing office, technology center, and community room. In addition, four suites will be placed in the basement. The rehabilitation project will utilize the 20% Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry

**Period of Significance**

1934 - 1960

**Significant Dates**

1934

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Peterson, Harvey C.

Lof, John

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The Period of Significance begins in 1934 when the building was completed for the H. Thiessen Pickle Company and ends in 1960 when the pickle company closed its doors and sold its equipment.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The H. Thiessen Pickle Company building, built in 1933, is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of industrial history for its association with the H. Thiessen Pickle Company and the truck farming industry. Founded in 1898 by German immigrant Hans Heinrich Herman Thiessen, the company manufactured pickles from cucumbers grown in Minnesota and Colorado. It also produced vinegar and other condiments under its own name as well as for other labels. The company survived WWI and WWII rationing, and even grew during the Great Depression, but eventually succumbed to economies of scale (and its larger competitors) in 1960.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

### **The Truck Farming Industry**

During the Industrial Revolution, more people began to live in cities and did not have the time or space to raise their own fruits and vegetables. This led to the development of market gardening, the practice of growing one or more vegetable crops on a scale large enough for sale at local grocery stores or roadside stands and farmer's markets.

A change in market gardening was first noticed in 1860. As cities got larger and the use of railroads for shipping became prominent, the practice of market gardening grew in scale and distance from the market, becoming known as truck farming. Expanding railroad networks and advancing farm techniques supplied the vast market created by our nation's growing towns and cities. The 1890 United States Decennial Census was the first to enumerate this "new" branch of agriculture. In that year, the central region, which included Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska was responsible for 107,414 acres of truck farming, or 20% of truck farming acreage in the United States. The South Atlantic, and New York and Philadelphia regions, also each held an additional 20% of the truck farming acreage, with the other nine regions falling far behind.<sup>1</sup>

As the use of railroads and large-capacity trucks expanded, and refrigerated carriers were introduced, truck farms spread even further, shipping seasonal crops to relatively distant markets where their cultivation was limited by climate. By the 1940s, California, Texas, Florida, the Atlantic Coastal Plain, and the Great Lakes region became well known for their truck farming industries, and these areas continue to be centers of vegetable production in the United States today. The crops raised in each of these areas are dependent upon a combination of factors including seasonal weather, soil types and the availability of labor.

Closely related to truck farming are the processing plants that either canned raw fruits and vegetables or turned them into other commodities, such as jams, jellies, relishes and condiments. One common vegetable for processing is cucumbers, which grow well in a wide variety of soil types and mature in a relatively short season, but need warm days and cool nights to grow straight. Upon reaching the appropriate size, they are considered the ideal vegetable for commercial and home pickling. Ideally, the cucumbers are picked every 3-4 days to maximize the number harvested. To preserve or "pickle" them, cucumbers are generally fermented in salt brine. Then they can be washed and made into sour, sweet or spiced pickles with or without cooking.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See additional documentation for table of regions and acreages.

<sup>2</sup> Paul Work and John Carew, *Vegetable Production and Marketing*, New York, New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1955, p. 418-420.



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### The Pickle Industry in Omaha

As early as 1892, the Gedney Pickle Company was processing pickles in Omaha, Nebraska. Founded in Minneapolis, Minnesota by Mathias A. Gedney in 1881, the company quickly expanded with plants in St. Paul and Chaska, Minnesota, Mauston, Wisconsin and Omaha and Kearney, Nebraska. One of Gedney's four sons, Charles, was company vice-president at the time and also charged with running the Omaha plant.<sup>3</sup> Employing 20-30 people, the Omaha plant packed pickles in wood and glass for shipment throughout Nebraska, Iowa, Wyoming, Utah and South Dakota. They also produced vinegar, sauces, relishes, catsup and other condiments.<sup>4</sup> The company did not stay in Omaha long, however, and was no longer listed in the city directory by 1896.

Not many years passed before two companies moved in to take Gedney's place. The first was Hans Heinrich Herman Thiessen's H.H. Pickle Company. Known as Herman, Thiessen came to America in 1896 and worked for the Claussen Pickle Company in Chicago, Illinois before moving to Omaha in 1898. It was at Claussen that he learned to make pickles and other condiments. After moving to town, he began making pickles in his apartment on Leavenworth Street. Meanwhile, in 1901, the Pennsylvania-based H.J. Heinz Company also began manufacturing pickles in Omaha in a plant at 1013 North 16<sup>th</sup> Street. The Omaha plant was one of several already owned by Heinz throughout the United States, despite only having been in business since 1890.

Thiessen married in 1902 and his wife became a partner in the business. Together they began manufacturing horse radish in addition to pickles, although pickles would always remain the company's primary product. Soon, the Thiessens had enough money to purchase their own property and in 1905 they bought lot 16 in block 28 of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Wilcox Addition in the Near South neighborhood. A year later, they purchased lot 15 to the south and constructed a frame building at the east end of lot 16. The building served as a manufacturing plant for pickles, vinegar and other condiments, as well as a residence for the Thiessen family.

By 1910, Thiessen had a third competitor in town, the Haarmann Vinegar and Pickle Company at 1914-1918 South 20<sup>th</sup> Street. Haarmann began by producing vinegar in Omaha in 1870 and slowly expanded his line.<sup>5</sup> Like Heinz, this competitor had plants in multiple towns.<sup>6</sup> Unlike Heinz, which closed its local manufacturing plant by the 1920s, the Haarmann Vinegar and Pickle Company remained in Omaha and was Thiessen's main local competitor from the 1920s to the 1950s.

Like his competitors, Thiessen also made far-reaching connections, although his out-of-state business focused more on securing vegetables than opening additional processing plants. To do this, he entered a short-lived partnership. In 1911 or 1912, Thiessen built a home at 2407 Hanscom Boulevard. It appears that soon after he became friends with Fred Wefelmeyer, a German immigrant who was the foreman of the Haarmann Vinegar and Pickle Company. In 1916, Thiessen began renting his house to Wefelmeyer and the two began partnering together, opening salting stations in the West-Central farming region of Minnesota. Together they had a salting station in Akeley, and possibly also Milona and Nevis. At each location a sorting shed was constructed or rented from the railroad on which it sat. These were open for seven to eight weeks each year, closing in early October after the crops had all been harvested. At each of these stations, local cucumbers were sorted and packed into vats of salt brine and dill.<sup>7</sup> The mixture sat over the winter and the next spring, the cucumbers would be loaded into special tank railroad cars for shipment to Omaha for final processing. (See additional documentation, figure 9.)

<sup>3</sup> Gedney Timeline

<sup>4</sup> Pen and Sunlight Sketches, p. 154.

<sup>5</sup> (Andreas, 1882) G.H. Haarmann

<sup>6</sup> 1909 Advertisement in Omaha Nebraska Police Souvenir Book

<sup>7</sup> Jerry Barney, "Koplin Tells His Autobiography One Chapter at a Time," *Frazee-Vargas Forum*, Frazee, Minnesota, accessed June 2011,

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The early 1920s saw the company change and expand. In 1920, Fred Wefelmeyer moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota and the partnership appears to have dissolved, with Thiessen retaining at least the Miliona salting station. A year later, the company opened a salting station in Vergas, Minnesota, and constructed an addition onto the processing plant along South 24<sup>th</sup> Street. By this time, Thiessen's selection of a plant location on South 24<sup>th</sup> Street was proving to be sound. As a paved road, 24<sup>th</sup> Street was one of the main links between Downtown Omaha and South Omaha. With immediate access to a streetcar line and paved road, the property was ideal for employees and the flow of materials. All of these factors allowed for the easy flow of materials in and out of the plant. They also likely contributed to Thiessen's decision to further develop this property for the processing plant.

1933 was a significant year for the business. About this time, the company had the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (CB&Q) Railroad customize a flat car at its Aurora facility to hold four pickle tanks and label it "H. THIESSEN / PICKLE CO. / OMAHA / NEBR."<sup>8</sup> This particular flat car was used until the 1950s. Two others were also built for the company at an undetermined time. Also in August or September of 1933, the company had the CB&Q extend a railroad spur across 24<sup>th</sup> street and along the north side of its property. This was quickly followed in late September with the beginning of construction on the first phase of a brand new plant at the 3101 S 24<sup>th</sup> Street address, which was completed little more than two months later. Built of concrete and steel at the west end of lots 15 and 16, the location of this new building enabled the original building on the east end of the lots to remain. The new building was designed by Harvey C. Peterson and constructed by John Lof and Son for \$33,349.04. Highlighting the conservative nature of the times, the project was bid with an unusually high number of alternates, 17 in fact, of which 11 were taken. The total project was projected to cost \$60,000, but phase two—scheduled to start in 1934—was never completed.

Many factors could explain the change in plans. The H. Thiessen Pickle Company as well as the CB&Q Railroad were sued by Fred Goodman, the residential neighbor to the north, for installing the railroad spur, a matter not resolved until 1937. The dust bowl settling into the cucumber growing region in West Central Minnesota likely prevented good crops, slowing pickle production and revenue. The Great Depression also discouraged large investments, while simultaneously inhibiting revenue as people purchased fewer indulgence items.

In any case, the pickle company and its main local competitor, the Haarmann Pickle and Vinegar Company, survived the Great Depression and continued to work quietly at their businesses. Like many other industries in their neighborhood, Thiessen shipped goods in and out and quietly expanded their business. In late 1937 and 1943, the company opened salting stations in Sedgewick and Ovid, Colorado, to take advantage of irrigation. At the processing plant in Omaha, they continued producing pickles and condiments under their own name as well as "extra-label" business, meaning they sold product to other companies who in turn sold the merchandise under their name, or label. Oral history says that the single largest extra-label order was from Heinz for 200 railroad cars of pickles. By the 1950s, their main extra-label customer was the Safeway grocery chain, selling Thiessen's products under the "Western Pride" label. Ads from the late 1940s confirm the company also got their own brand of pickles on the shelf of the regional super market chain, Hinky-Dinky.

Like most industries, the war years put a halt to any improvements to the plant and hardship continued for the company through the late 1940s. In 1946, the company was incorporated and Herman's son John, who had always worked in the business, and his wife became board members, although Herman continued to run the company. However, a year later, Herman died unexpectedly while in Minnesota and John took over the business. Financial statements reveal that there had been an inability to obtain pickles throughout the mid-1940s, but by 1948 the situation had significantly improved. According to one year-end inventory from 1948, "better crops have enabled them to start full production (and) sales have shown a steady gain."

<sup>8</sup> See photo in additional documentation.

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From that turning point, the company grew rapidly again. In 1949, the company had a gross profit of \$134,596, which took into account that the company owed \$10,000 and needed to spend approximately \$17,000 to cover improvements that had been put off over the past decade. Six years later, the company peaked, with a gross profit of \$231,454 – a 50% increase. The company remained small in comparison to its competitors however, and profits began to decrease once again in the face of that competition.

In 1960, the board decided to close the business, selling out to its competitors. The Minnesota assets were sold to the M.A. Gedney company of Chaska, Minnesota, which had long coveted the company's Minnesota salting stations. Equipment and inventory at the Omaha plant was sold to the Haarmann Pickle and Vinegar Company, including some of the secret family recipes. The company began renting the plant along South 24<sup>th</sup> street in 1961 and sold it in 1965. The company itself was dissolved in 1967.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)**

The roots of the Ak-Sar-Ben Beef Company go back to 1898. The company began on 210 N 16<sup>th</sup> Street in downtown Omaha, where it operated as the Central Market from 1918 to 1969. The meat division continued here at 3101-3109 S 24<sup>th</sup> Street until the early 2000s when it moved to 3601 "L" Street.

Arthur S. Kulakofsky joined the family business after WWII and served on the board of the National Association of Meat Purveyors, at which time he helped to write an industry handbook "The Meat Buyers Guide."

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

**Books**

Banadyga, Albert A., *Cucumbers for Pickles: A 1948 Survey of Literature Dealing with their Production*, Oak Park, Illinois: National Pickle Packers Association, 1949.

Campbell, Clyde H., *Campbell's Book, a Manual on Canning, Pickling, and Preserving 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition*, Chicago: Vance Publishing Corporation, 1937.

*Pen and Sunlight Sketches of Omaha and Environs*, Chicago: Phoenix Publishing Company, 1892.

Stout, Gerald J. *Successful Truck Farming*. New York, New York: The MacMillan Company. 1958.

Work, Paul and John Carew. *Vegetable Production and Marketing*. New York, New York: John Wiley and Sons. 1955.

**Newspapers**

*Omaha World-Herald*, Omaha, Nebraska, John H. Thiessen Obituary

Barney, Jerry, "Thiessen Pickle Factory," *Frazee Forum*, September 28, 2000, pg. 7.

H. Thiessen Pickle Company

Douglas County,  
Nebraska  
County and State

Name of Property

### Other Publications

Spitznagle, S.A., "Thiessen Pickle Company New Plant Started with Big Unit," *Omaha Chamber of Commerce Journal*, October, 1933, pg. 4.

### Maps

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Omaha, Nebraska. 1918 and 1962.

Baist Fire Insurance Maps for Omaha, Nebraska. 1918

Guy Pease and Chas. J. Norgardas 1923 map of Omaha as posted on: Omaha Public Library, Digital Collections, Omaha: Early Gateway to the West, Maps, [http://digital.omahapubliclibrary.org/galleries/maps/map\\_1923.jpg](http://digital.omahapubliclibrary.org/galleries/maps/map_1923.jpg) accessed July 2011.

### City Directories

Omaha City Directory, 1892 (Charles Gedney)  
Omaha Business Directory, 1892 (Gedney Pickle Co.)  
Omaha Business Directory, 1894 (Vinegar Manufacturers-Gedney Pickle Co. and Haarmann Vinegar Co.)  
Omaha Business Directory, 1901 (Pickles and Food Products-Heinz)  
Omaha City Directory, 1905 (Herman Thiessen)  
Omaha City Directory, 1906 (Herman Thiessen)  
Omaha Business Directory, 1910 (Pickle Mnfrs.-Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co. and Heinz)  
Omaha City Directory, 1913-1916 (Fred Wefelmeyer)  
Omaha Business Directory, 1916 (Pickle Mnfrs.-Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co., Heinz and Herman Thiessen)  
Omaha City Directory, 1918 (Fred Wefelmeyer & Herman Thiessen)  
Omaha City Directory, 1925 (Herman Thiessen)  
Omaha Business Directory, 1933 (Pickle Mnfrs.-Snider TA Preserve Co. and Herman Thiessen)  
Omaha Street Directory, 1961 (Herman Thiessen Pickle Co.)  
Omaha Street Directory, 1962 (3101 S 24<sup>th</sup> ---Vacant)

### Other

Nebraska State Historical Society, Business Records, H. Thiessen Pickle Company (Omaha, Neb.) [RG5508]

Private Collection, Family Papers, Tom Thiessen.

#### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)  
 previously listed in the National Register  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

#### Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other

Name of repository: Private Collection of Tom Thiessen

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

NeHRSI #: DO09:0108-024

H. Thiessen Pickle Company

Douglas County,  
Nebraska  
County and State

Name of Property

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>253034</u>	<u>4568522</u>	3	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	4	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)  
All of lots 15 and 16, block, 28, in Wilcox 2<sup>nd</sup> Addition.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)  
This is all of the property historically associated with the H. Thiessen Pickle Company.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Jennifer Honebrink, AIA and LEED AP, and Abby Baumert  
organization Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture, P.C. date August 12, 2011  
street & number 1516 Cuming Street telephone 402-341-1544  
city or town Omaha state NE zip code 68102  
e-mail jhonebrink@alleypoyner.com

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

H. Thiessen Pickle Company

Douglas County,  
Nebraska  
County and State

Name of Property

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: H. Thiessen Pickle Company  
City or Vicinity: Omaha  
County: Douglas State: Nebraska  
Photographer: Jennifer Honebrink  
Date Photographed: July 2011  
Location of Digital File: Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture, P.C., 1516 Cuming St, Omaha, NE, 68102  
Type of Digital Ink and Paper Used: Commercially Printed Fujicolor Crystal Archive

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #1 (NE\_Douglas County\_H. Thiessen Pickle Company\_01)  
Primary (West) Façade from across South 24<sup>th</sup> Street

Photo #2 (NE\_Douglas County\_H. Thiessen Pickle Company\_02)  
Side (North) Façade from sidewalk of property to the North across Spring street

Photo #3 (NE\_Douglas County\_H. Thiessen Pickle Company\_03)  
Side (South) façade from the parking lot of the property to the South

Photo #4 (NE\_Douglas County\_H. Thiessen Pickle Company\_04)  
Rear (East) Façade from Spring Street

Photo #5 (NE\_Douglas County\_H. Thiessen Pickle Company\_05)  
Second Floor of 1933 building looking west from center of the space

Photo #6 (NE\_Douglas County\_H. Thiessen Pickle Company\_06)  
Southwest corner of the second floor of the 1933 building

Photo #7 (NE\_Douglas County\_H. Thiessen Pickle Company\_07)  
East side of the first floor

Photo #8 (NE\_Douglas County\_H. Thiessen Pickle Company\_08)  
Historic Stair in the 1933 building

**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).  
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

<b>H. Thiessen Pickle Company building</b>
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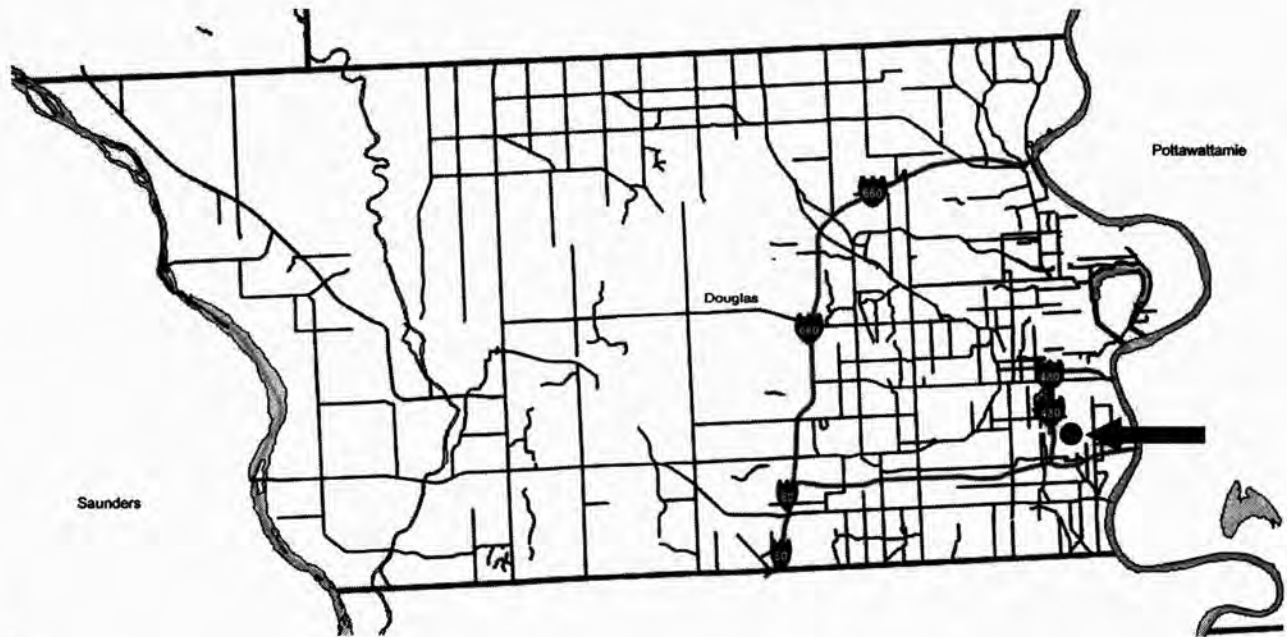
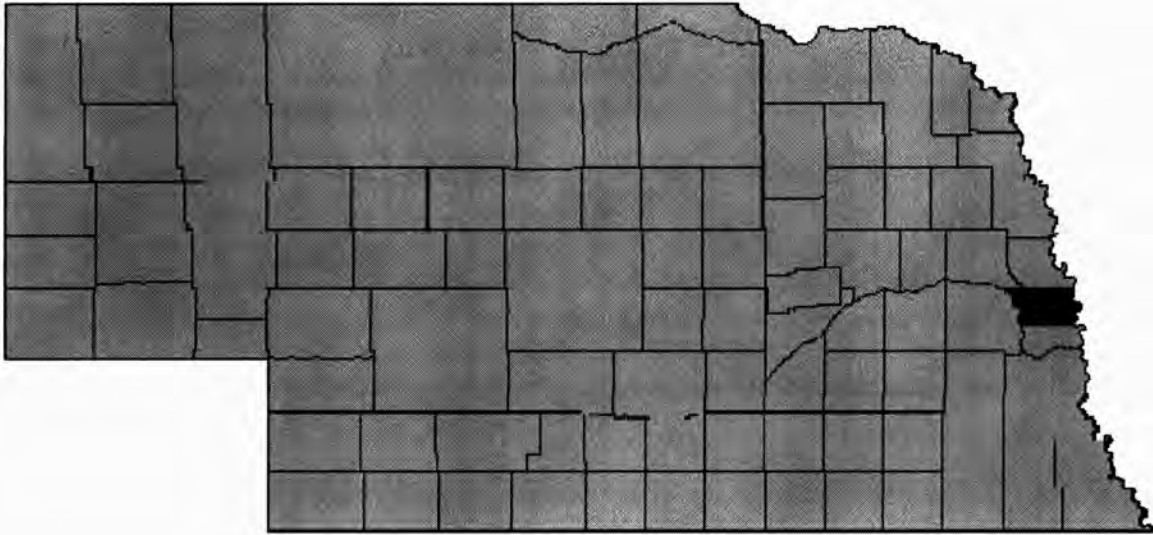


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Figure 2: Omaha, Nebraska, Aerial View – Arrow indicates property location. Highlighting by APMA July 2011.



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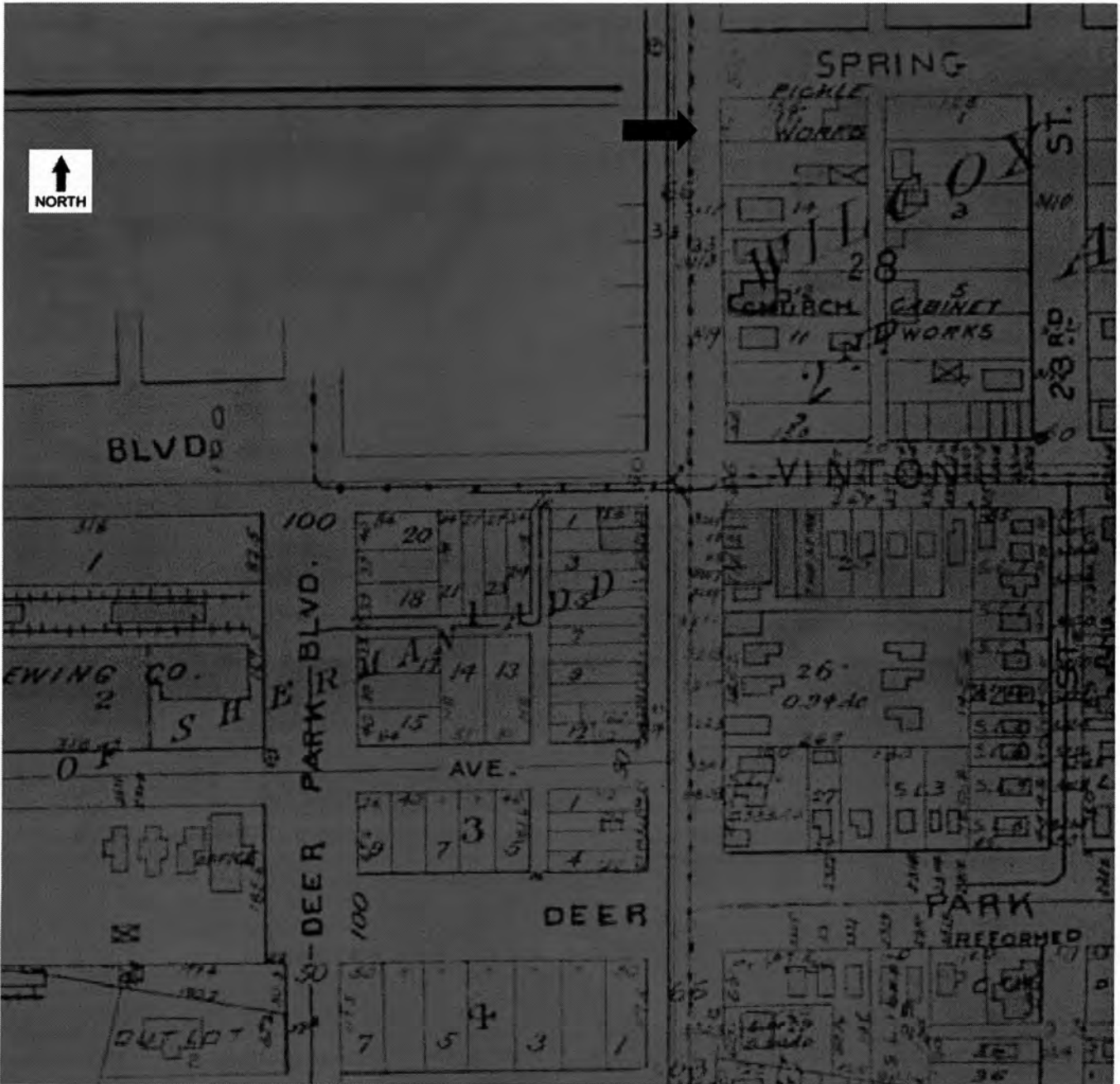


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<b>H. Thiessen Pickle Company building</b>
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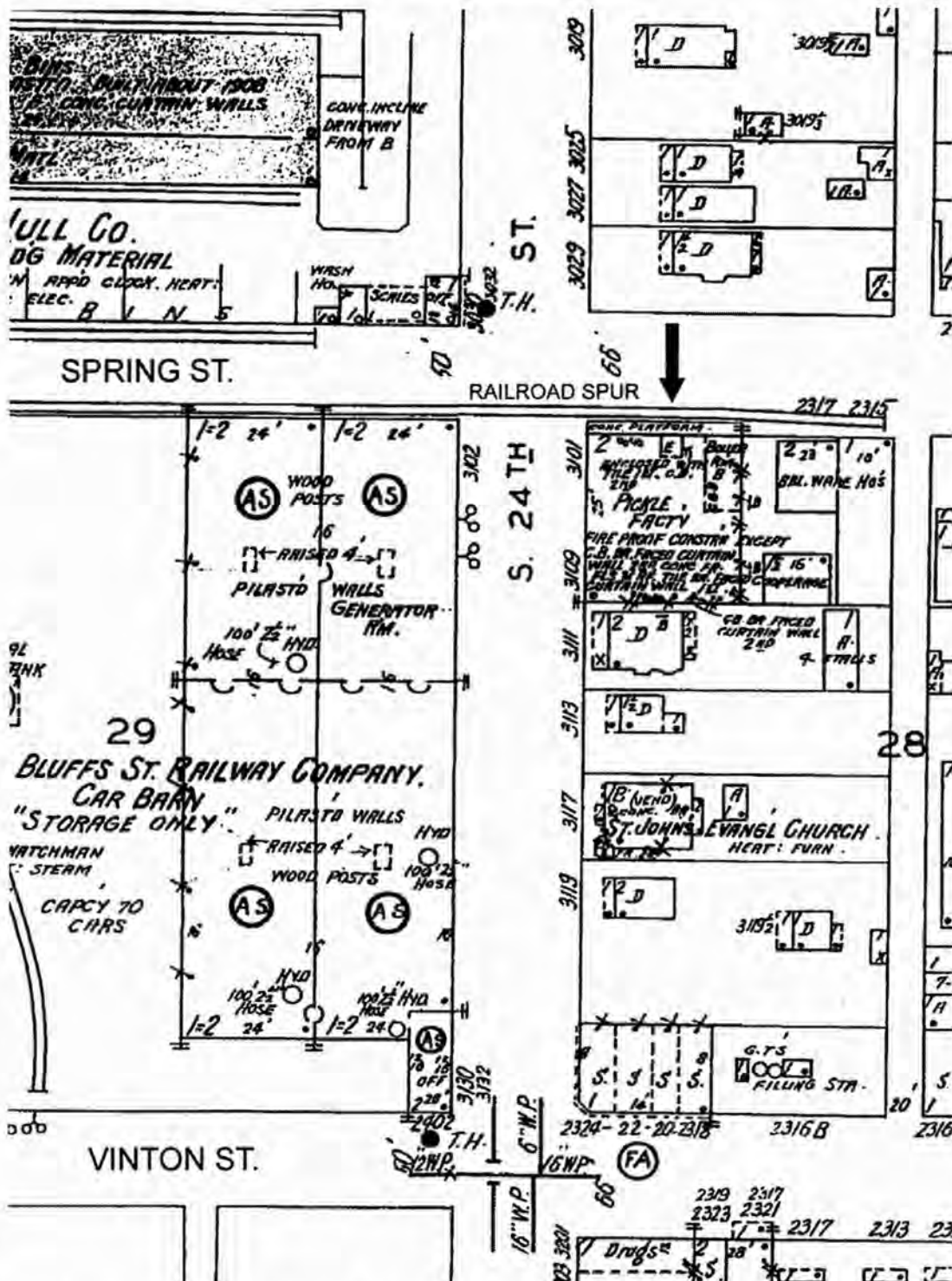


Figure 4: 1934 Omaha Sanborn Map-page 95. Enlarged to show H. Thiessen Pickle Company. Highlighting by APMA June 2011. Not to Scale.

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<b>H. Thiessen Pickle Company building</b>
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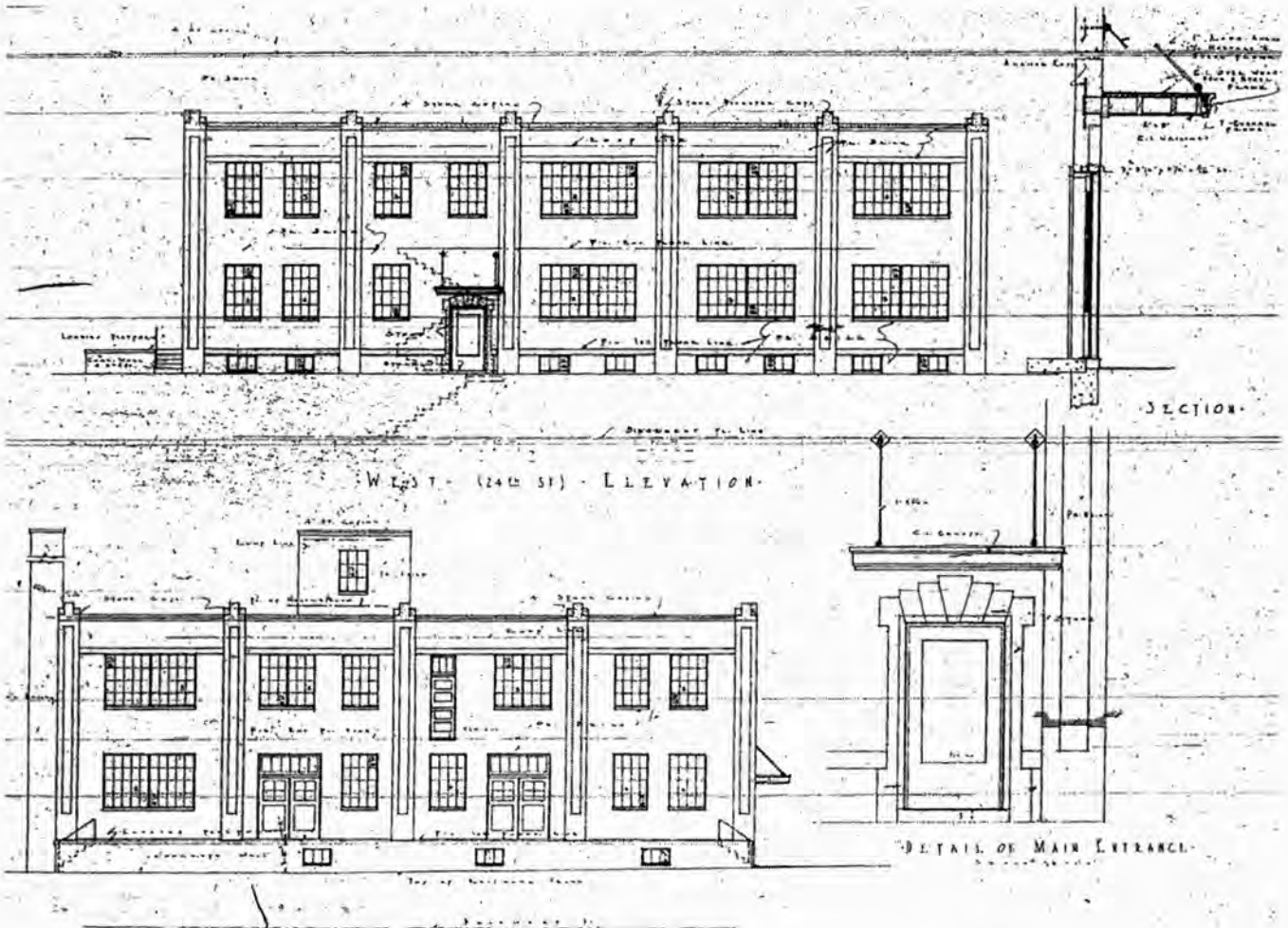


Figure 5: West (Top) and North (Bottom ) Elevations and West Door Detail from Original Construction Drawings. Harvey Peterson, 1933.

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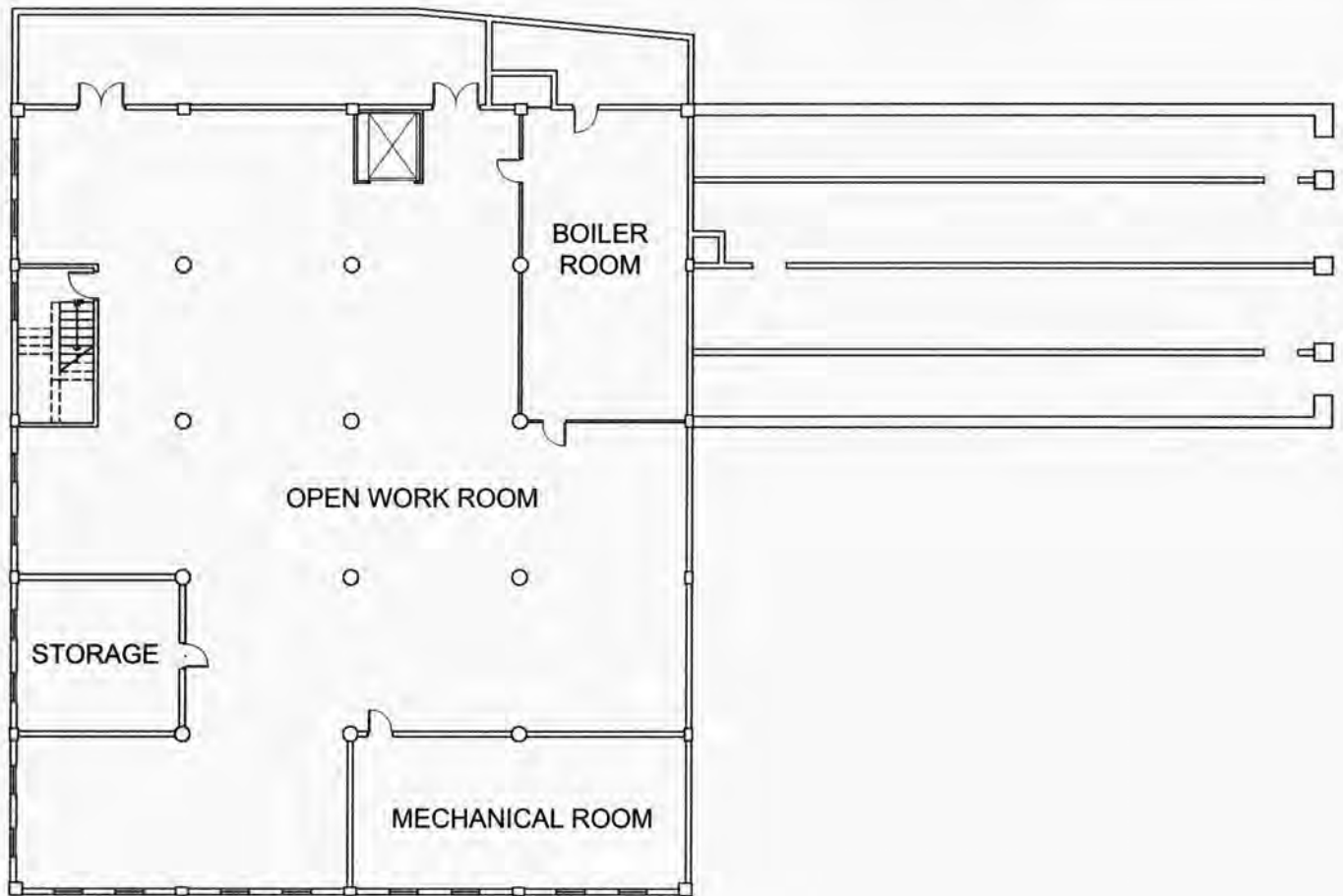


Figure 6: Basement Floor Plan – Not to scale. Plan by APMA 2011.

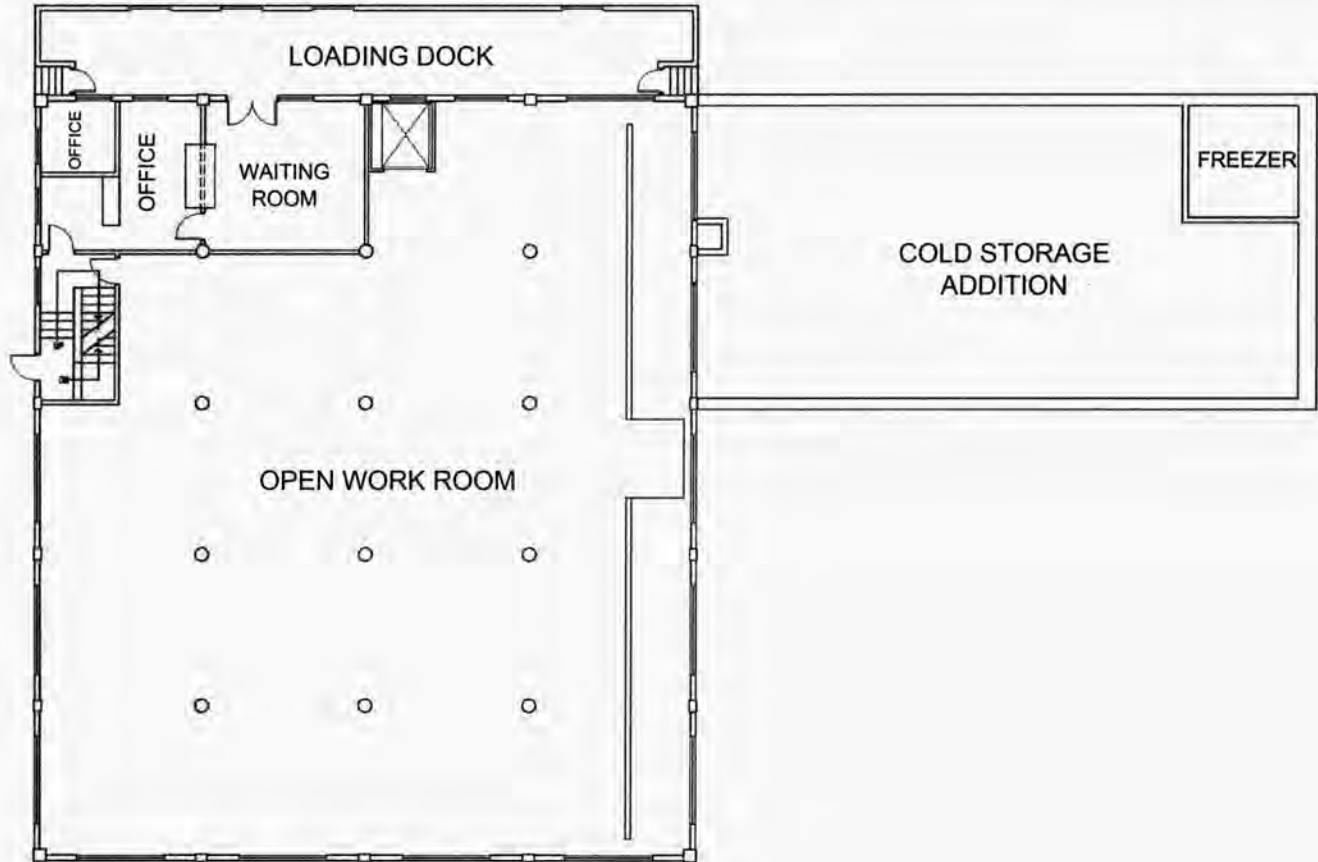
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**Figure 7:** First Floor Plan – Not to scale. Plan by APMA 2011.

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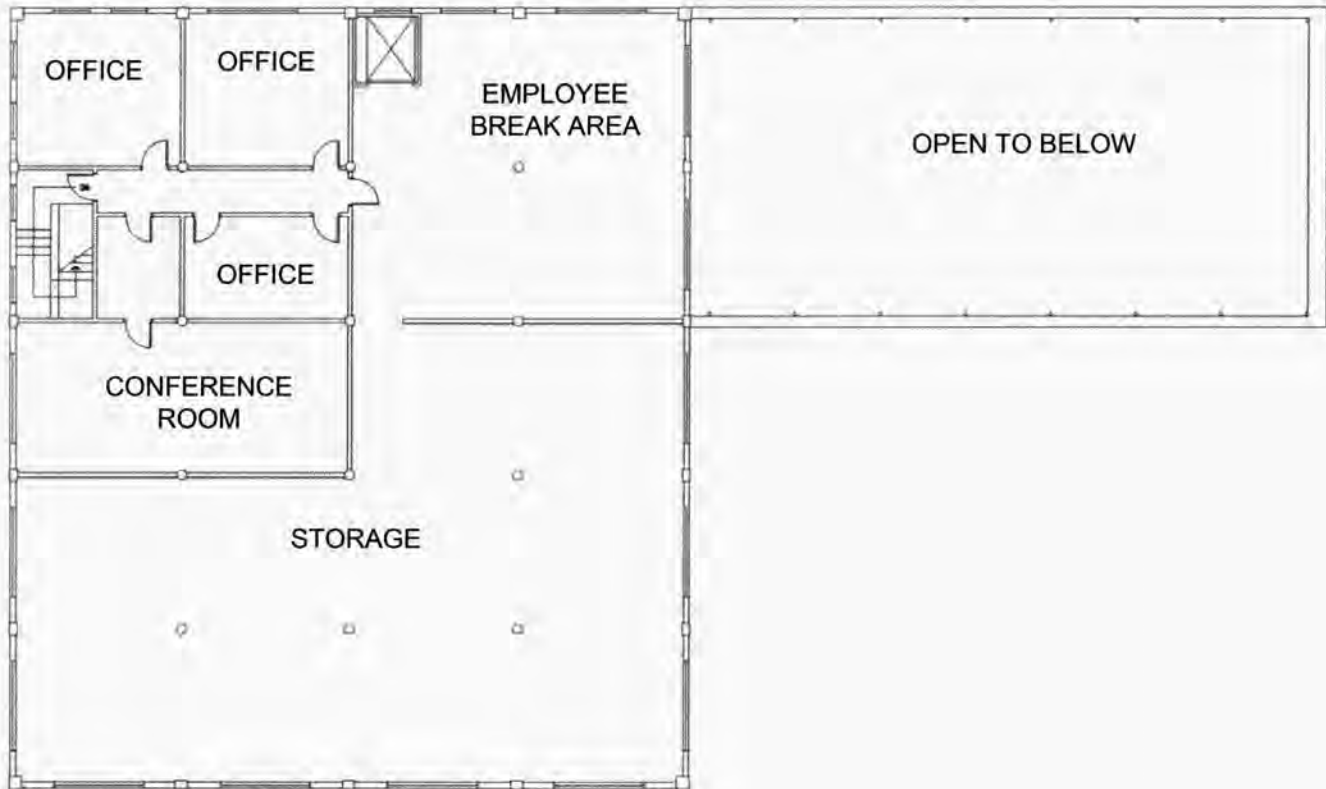
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**Figure 8:** Second Floor Plan – Not to scale. Plan by APMA 2011.



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**Regions of the United States**

1. **South Atlantic District:** North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, supplying northern markets, east and west.
2. **New York and Philadelphia District:** New York State, Long Island, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, which contribute largely to the New York and Philadelphia markets.
3. **Central District:** Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska.
4. **Norfolk District:** eight southeastern counties of Virginia and eight northeastern counties of North Carolina, which largely supply northeastern and central western markets.
5. **Baltimore District:** western Maryland, West Virginia and that part of Virginia not in the peninsular and Norfolk districts, largely tributary to Baltimore, Washington, and northern cities, as well as local canning factories.
6. **Southwest District:** Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas, largely tributary to St. Louis and Kansas city.
7. **Mississippi Valley District:** Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky, tributary to north central and northwestern cities.
8. **Peninsular District:** Delaware and the eastern shore counties of Maryland and Virginia, which supply all the northern and some of the central western markets.
9. **Pacific Coast District:** California, Oregon and Washington.
10. **New England District:** the field crops supplying Boston and other New England cities, and the greenhouse products supplying all the large cities of the east.
11. **Mountain District:** Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona.
12. **Northwest District:** Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Region	acres	%
South Atlantic	111,441	20.9%
New York and Philadelphia	108,135	20.2%
Central	107,414	20.1%
Norfolk	45,375	8.5%
Baltimore	37,181	7.0%
Southwest	36,880	6.9%
Mississippi Valley	36,180	6.8%
Peninsular	25,714	4.8%
Pacific Coast	14,357	2.7%
New England	6,838	1.3%
Mountain	3,833	0.7%
Northwest	1,088	0.2%
	<b>534,436</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

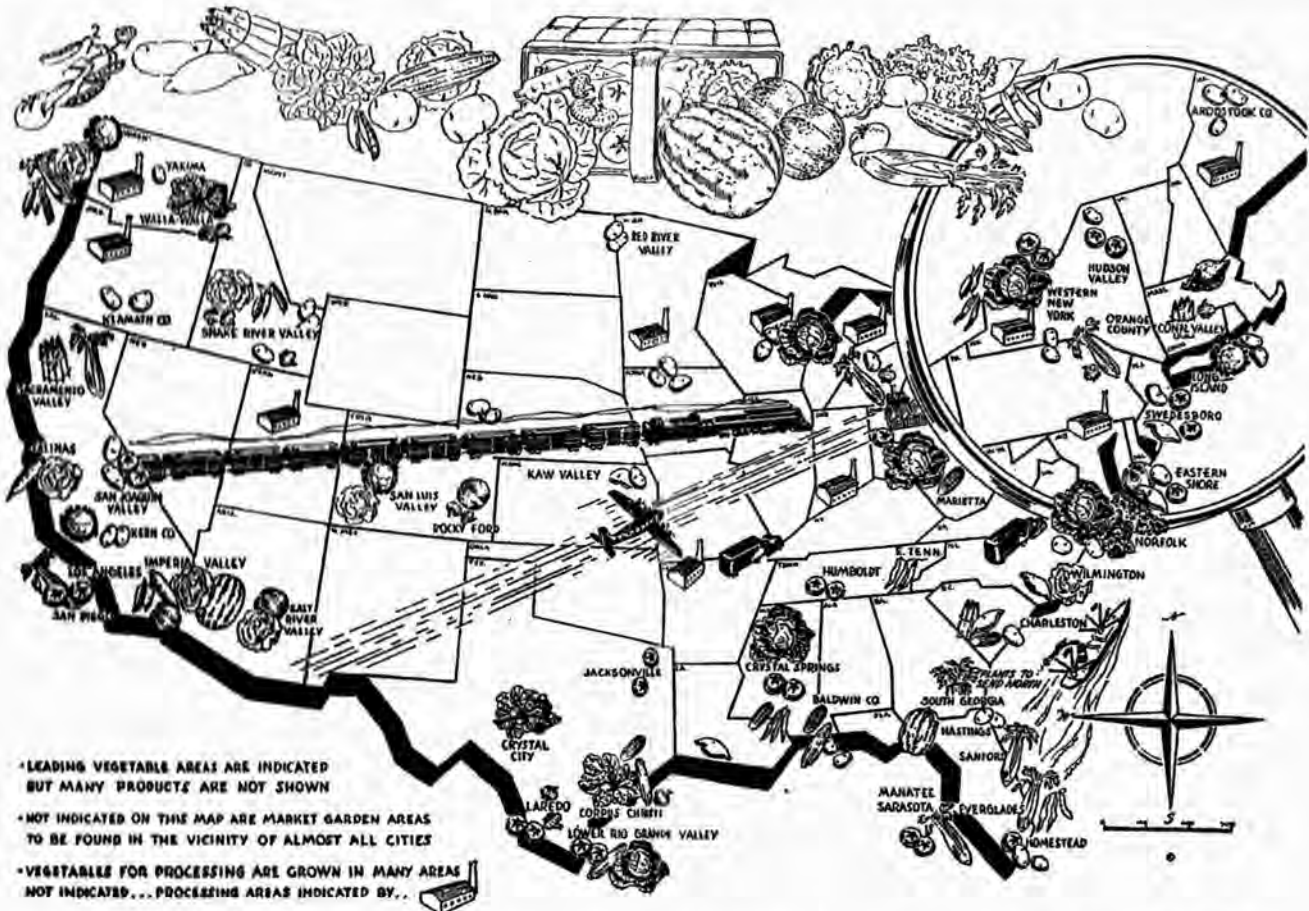
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**A VEGETABLE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES**

Figure 10: Map illustrating major vegetable production and processing locations circa 1950. Reprinted from the inside from cover of "Successful Truck Farming," copyright 1958.

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Figure 11: H. Thiessen Pickle Company Product Labels, dates unknown. Photo courtesy of the private collection of Tom Thiessen.

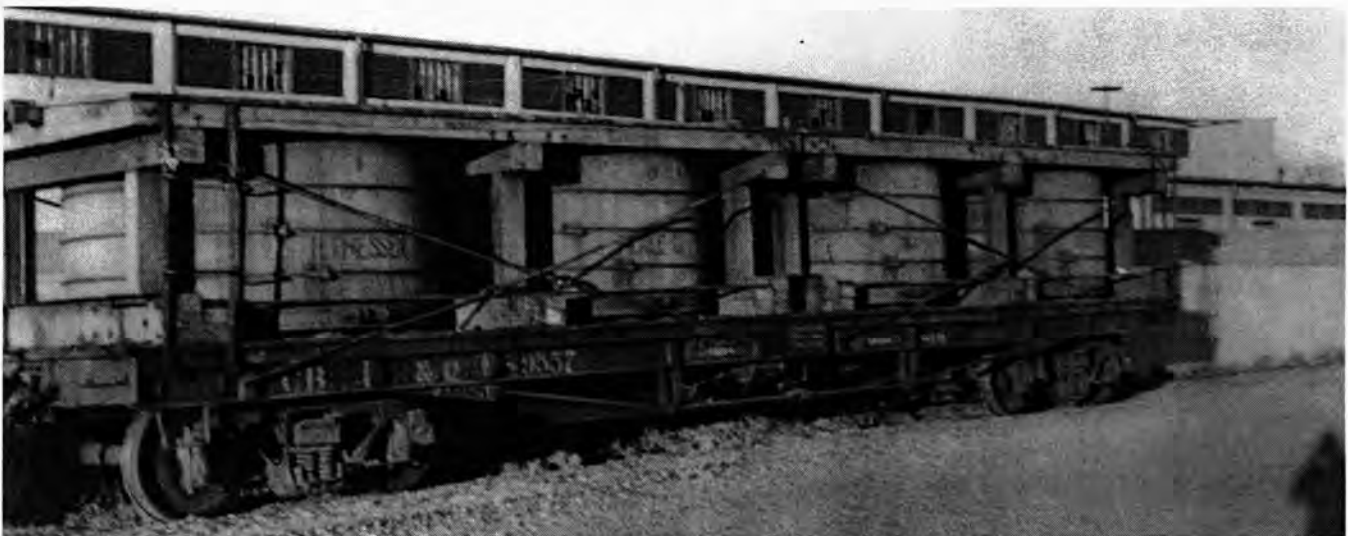


Figure 12: H. Thiessen Pickle Company Rail Road Cars. CB&Q Pickle Cars #89557, A Bernard Corbin Photo, reprinted from the Corbin/Wagner Collection. Photo likely taken at the roadroad car manufacturing plant.

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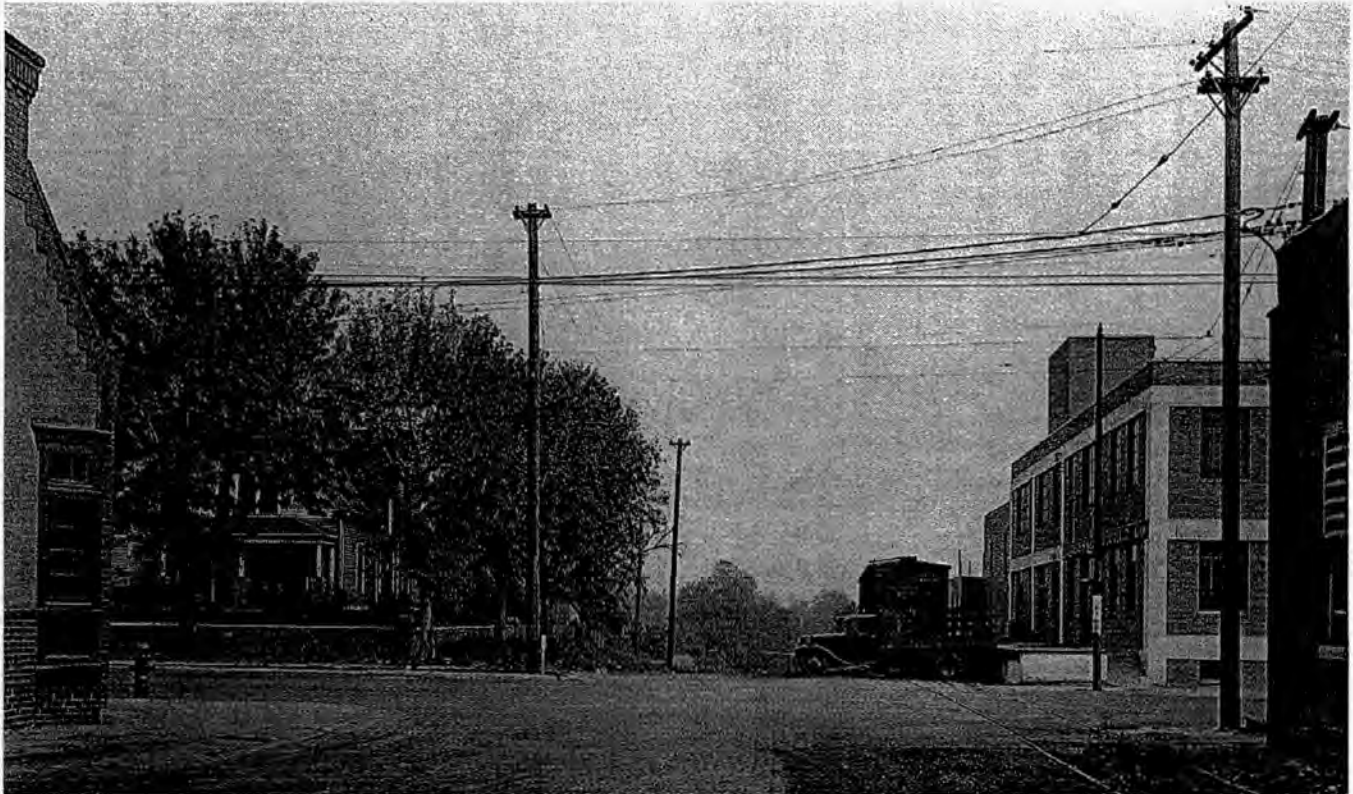


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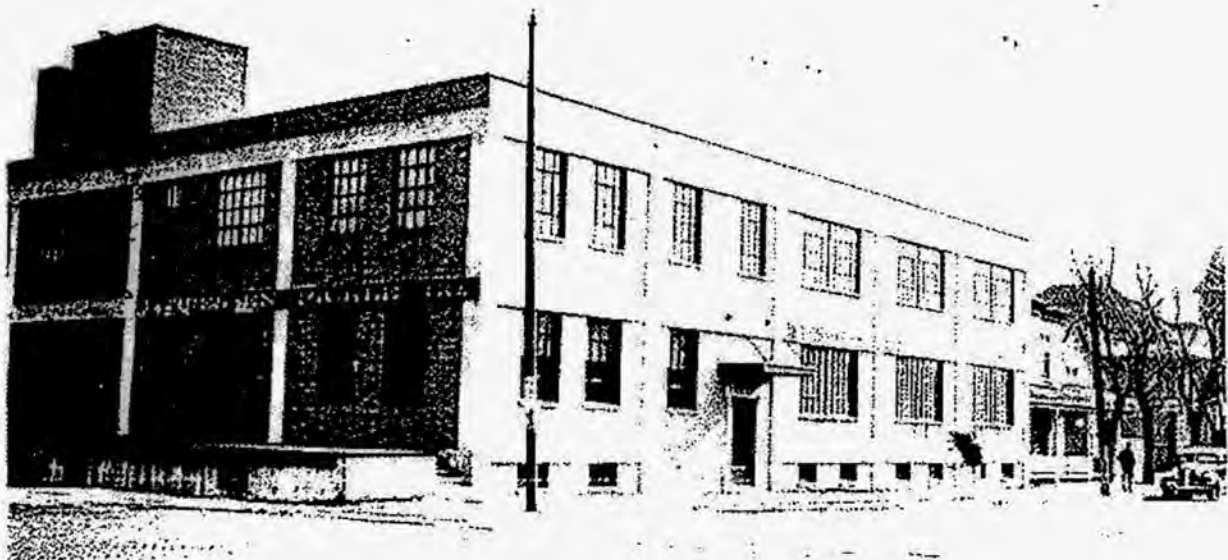


Figure 14: Northeast corner of the H. Thiessen Pickle Company building. Photo courtesy of the private collection of Tom Thiessen.

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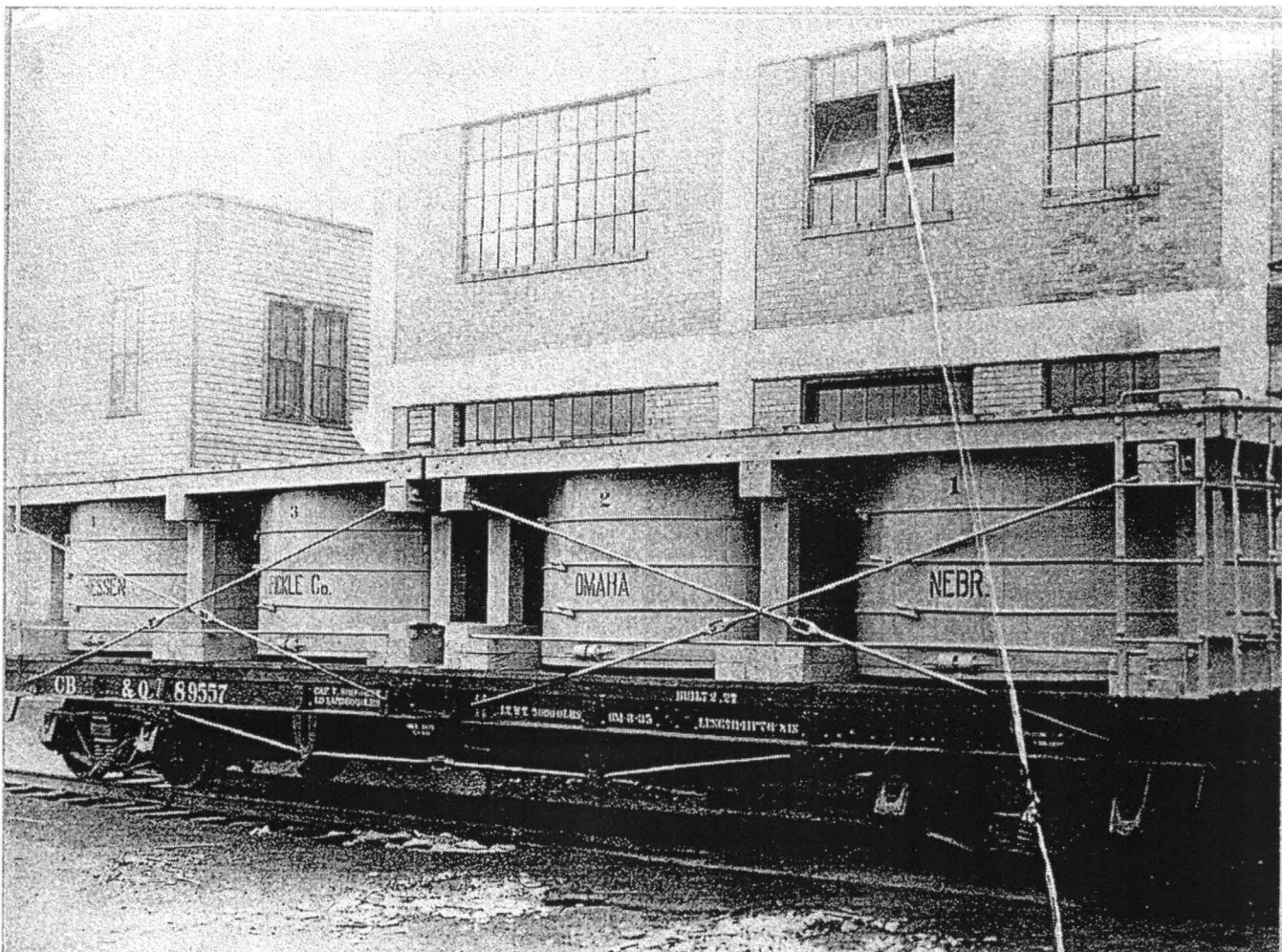
Harrison County, Nebraska

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**Figure 15:** North facade of the H. Thiessen Pickle Company Building with Pickle Railroad Car in front and first plant building to the left. Photo courtesy of the private collection of Tom Thiessen.

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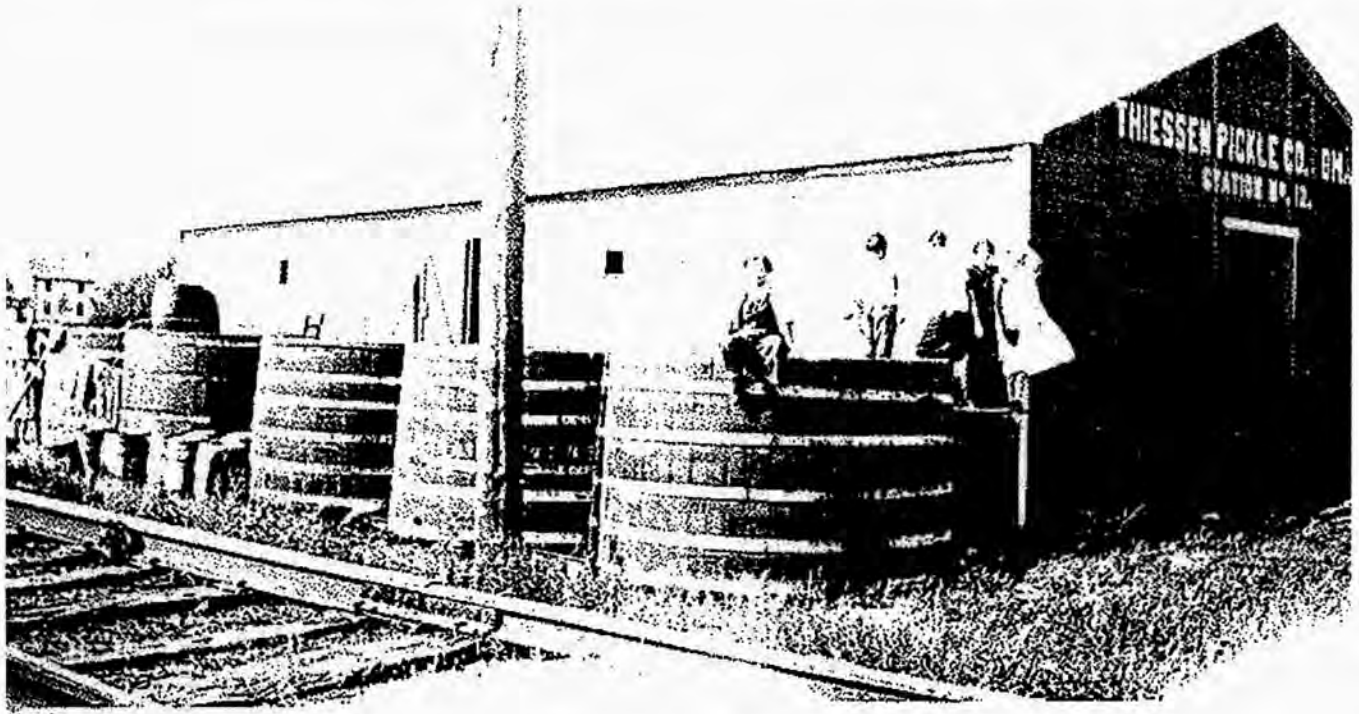


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**YEAR IN... YEAR OUT... We offer best FOOD BUYS!**

and here are a few of the items we're offering for a **HAPPY NEW YEAR**

Heinz Cooked Spaghetti 15 1/4-oz. Can <b>15c</b>	Thiessen's Large Sweet Spilt Pickles 22-oz. Jar <b>35c</b>	Wool Kosh Mustard 15-oz. Oval Can <b>19c</b>
Libby's Tomato Juice 46-oz. Can <b>27c</b>	Imperial Salt Mixed Dates 1-lb. Cello <b>29c</b>	Hershey's, Mar's, O'Henry, etc. Candy Bars of 24 <b>89c</b>
Food Club Fancy Mayonnaise Pint Jar <b>35c</b> 8-oz. Jar <b>20c</b>	Old Fashioned Chocolate Drops 1-lb. Cello <b>29c</b>	Popular Varieties, Chewing Gum of 20 <b>63c</b>
Van Camp's Chili No. 300 Can <b>27c</b>	<b>GRAPES</b> Fancy Fresh California, Sweet Red Emperor <b>3 lbs. 25c</b>	
Van Camp's (in Sauce) Tamales No. 300 Can <b>19c</b>	<b>APPLES</b> Fancy Idaho Jonathans, Rome Beauty or Winesaps <b>4 lbs. 29c</b> Ring Pack Full Bushel Basket, \$2.69	
Westshire Mince Meal 15-oz. Jar <b>2 for 29c</b>	<b>POTATOES</b> Nebraska Washed Red Triumph, Large Size "A" <b>10 lbs. 35c</b> When Packed, 100-lb. Bag \$2.69	
Fancy Blue Rose Rice <b>2 lbs. 25c</b>	<b>ORANGES</b> California Sunkist Seedless Navels, Large Size <b>lb. 9c</b>	
Blue Stuffed Manx Olives <b>2 2-oz. Jars 33c</b>	<b>GRAPEFRUIT</b> Texas Marsh Seedless, Large Size <b>lb. 8c</b>	
Food Club Prime Queen Olives 5-oz. Jar <b>29c</b>	<b>CELERY</b> Fresh, Tender, California Pascal, Large Stalks <b>Each 15c</b> Fancy Fresh California Celery Hearts, Cello Bag <b>25c</b>	
Stoma Medium Ripe Olives No. 1 Tall Can <b>23c</b>	<b>CARROTS</b> California Green Top <b>Large Bunch 10c</b>	
Good Whole or Kosher Dill Pickles Quart Jar <b>25c</b>	<b>NEW CABBAGE</b> Fresh, Solid Green Texas <b>lb. 6c</b>	
Food Club Sweet Pickle Grass Cut 22-oz. Jar <b>35c</b>	<b>TANGERINES</b> Fancy Fresh Florida <b>lb. 10c</b>	
Thiessen Tiny Tim Sweet Pickles 8-oz. Jar <b>35c</b>	Choice Thompson Seedless Raisins 2-lb. Bag <b>29c</b>	Sun Harbor Tomato Sauce 15-oz. Oval Can <b>19c</b>
	South American Yellow Popcorn 2-lb. Cello <b>29c</b>	Food Club Fancy Peanut Butter 12-oz. Reusable Mug <b>37c</b>
	Food Club American, Processed Sweet or Pimento Cheese <b>lb. 55c</b>	Food Club Spanish Saffred Peanuts <b>1-lb. Cello 33c</b>

**HINKY-DINKY**

Figure 18: 1949 Hinky-Dinky advertisement, including offers for Thiessen pickles, reprinted from the Nonpareil, Dec 29, 1949, p. 4. Highlighting by APMA June 2011.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Thiessen, H., Pickle Company

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEBRASKA, Douglas

DATE RECEIVED: 10/28/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/21/11  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/06/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/14/11  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000887

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT PERIOD WAIVED: N REDUCED: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The H. Thiessen Pickle Co. building (1933) is historically significant in industry at the local level. It represents the combination of the truck farming industry (Cucumbers) and entrepreneurial spirit & ingenuity of Omaha's industrial leaders. This business was successful for many decades, moving into the new facilities in 1934 and finally closing the business in 1960.

RECOM./CRITERIA: Accept A

REVIEWER: L. McClelland

DISCIPLINE:

Phone:

Date: 12/13/11

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.





FOR SALE/LEASE  
BUILD TO SUIT  
734-5337  
MURANTE REAL ESTATE

NE - Douglas County - Thuesen Pickle Co - 0001



SHIPPING  
RECEIVING

SHIPPING  
RECEIVING

SHIPPING  
ONLY

LOADING DOCK  
NO. 1  
NO. 2  
NO. 3  
NO. 4  
NO. 5  
NO. 6  
NO. 7  
NO. 8  
NO. 9  
NO. 10

AM-SAF

NE - Douglas County - Thuessen Pickle Co - 0002



AK-SAR-EN BEEF CO.

NE - Douglas County - Thiessen Pickle Co - 0003



NE - Douglas County - Thiessen Pickle Co - 0004





NE - Douglas County - Thiessen Pickle Co - 0005



NE - Douglas County - Thiessen Pickle Co - 0006



NE Douglas County - Thiessen Pickle Co - 0007



ALBANY  
EVACUATION  
ROUTE

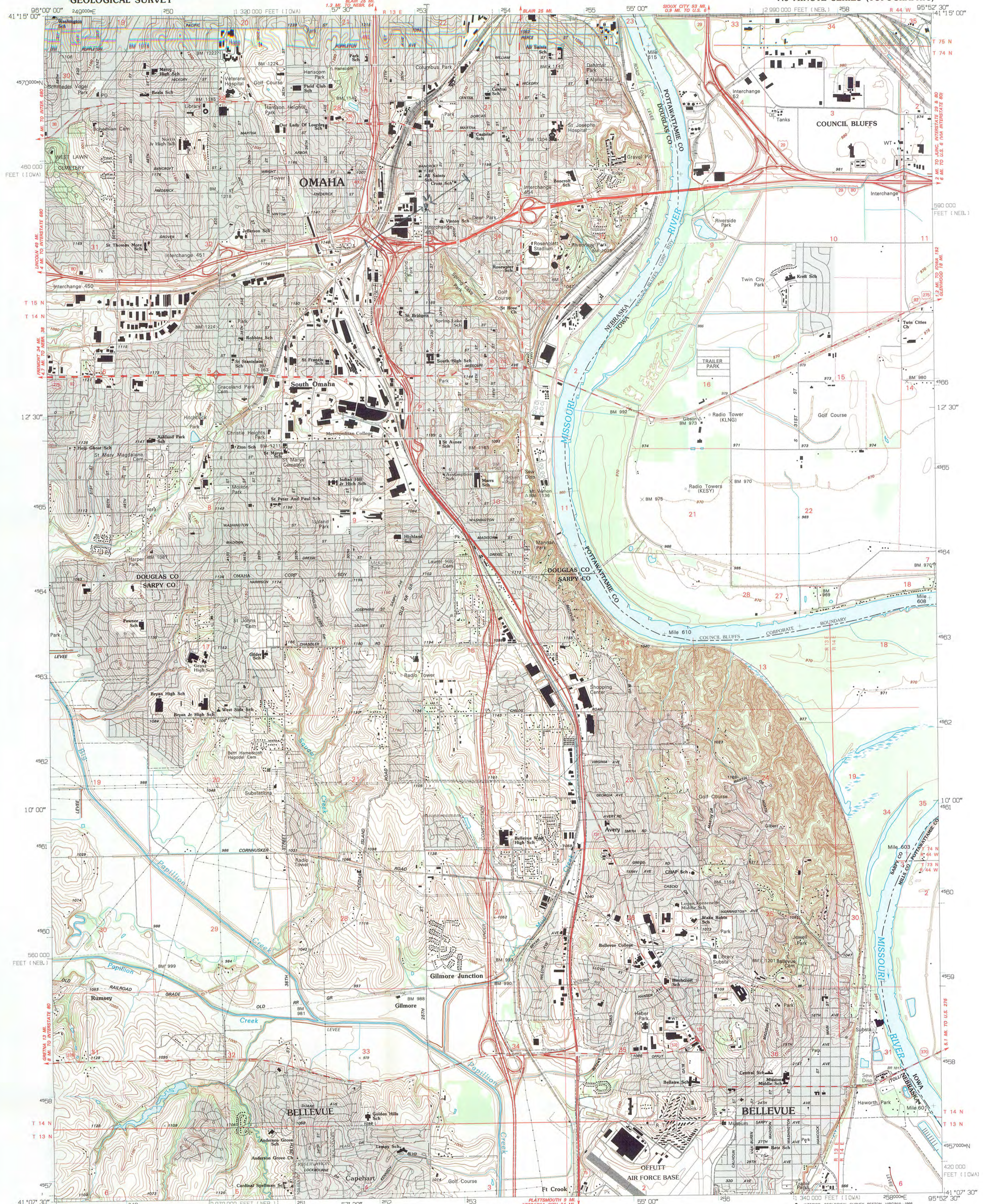
NE - Douglas County - Thiessen Pickle Co - 0008



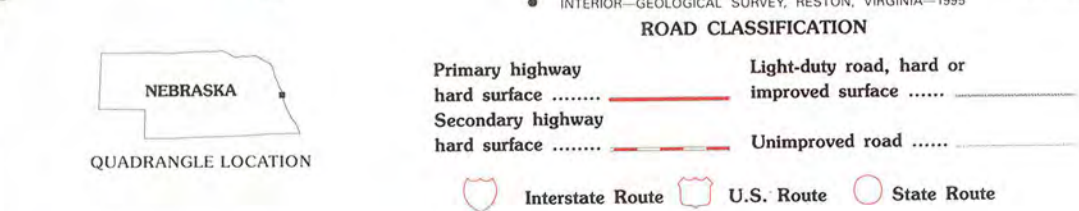
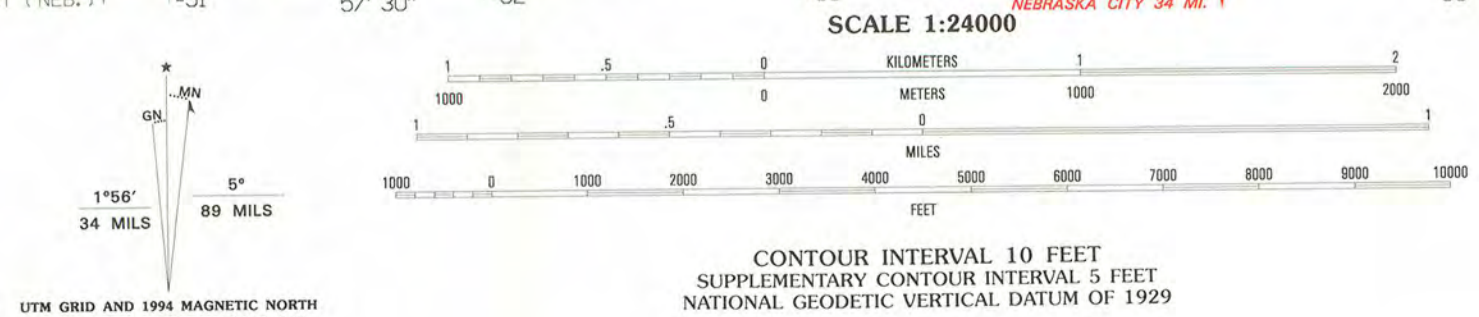
H. Thiessen Pickle Company Building  
 3101 S. 24th St., Omaha  
 Douglas County, Nebraska  
 UTM: Zone 15  
 E 253384  
 N 568522

UNITED STATES  
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

OMAHA SOUTH QUADRANGLE  
 NEBRASKA-IOWA  
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
 Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1952 and planimeter surveys 1956. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1990. Field checked 1993. Map dated 1994  
 Universal Transverse Mercator projection  
 10,000-foot grid ticks: Nebraska coordinate system and Iowa coordinate system, south zones  
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue  
 1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)  
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks  
 The values of the shift between NAD 27 and 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1872.  
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map  
 Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
 Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



SCALE 1:24000  
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
 SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET  
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
 COMPLIES WITH U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY STANDARDS FOR SPATIAL ACCURACY - CLASS 2  
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
 AND IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240  
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

1	2	3	1 Irvington
4	5	6	2 Omaha North
7	8	9	3 Council Bluffs North
			4 Ralston
			5 Council Bluffs South
			6 Cedar Creek
			7 Plattsmouth
			8 Pacific Junction

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

OMAHA SOUTH, NEBR.-IOWA  
 41095-B8-TF-024  
 1994  
 DMA 6866 III NW - SERIES V875



October 19, 2011

J. Paul Loether  
National Register—National Historic Landmarks Programs  
National Park Service  
1201 "I" Street NW, 8th Floor  
Washington, DC 20005

RE: H. Thiessen Pickle Company  
Omaha, Douglas County Nebraska

Dear Mr. Loether:

Please find enclosed the National Register of Historic Places nomination form for the above resource. This form has met all notification and other requirements as established in 36 CFR 60.

If you have any questions concerning this nomination, please let me know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "L. Robert Puschendorf".

L. Robert Puschendorf  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure

1500 R Street  
PO Box 82554  
Lincoln, NE 68501-2554  
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(402) 471-3270  
f: (402) 471-3100  
[www.nebraskahistory.org](http://www.nebraskahistory.org)